

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers.

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No. 25

Factories Will Come; No Obstacles in Way

Waterfront Property Is Bound to Increase in Value

Henry Ford is due to start his two million dollar plant on Richmond's inner harbor next spring. This has been definitely settled, according to direct information from Detroit.

When the Richmond auxiliary Ford plant begins to materialize, and assume proportions convincing to all that it is not "newspaper talk" or a "soap factory" bluff, there will be a demand for homes that will include a radius of six miles of the plant. East Richmond, Stege, El Cerrito and Albany will feel the impetus and the demand for homes, stores and many different lines of business.

Other manufacturing concerns will come, following Ford's example, and before we realize what has happened, the gap between Albany and Richmond will be closed and occupied by industries.

It won't be long until one of the greatest eras of expansion in the history of the bayfront territory will be in full blast.

The coming of Ford will increase the payroll, and payrolls mean something substantial, a guarantee that everybody will have employment and prosper.

Crabs Were Undersize
Joe Joseph of Oakland, paid \$75 for five undersize crabs he caught near Porto Costa. Judge Young assessed the fine, Deputy Lee Atkinson making the arrest.

Frank White, American Express Co. delivery man at 16th street, is spending his vacation of two weeks at his old home in Butte, Montana.

Boy Scouts Contra Costa council have returned from camp, after a most enjoyable two-weeks vacation. Towns represented in camp were Richmond, Crockett, Danville, Pittsburg, Martinez, Concord, Rodeo and Walnut Creek.

Wharf Contract Has Been Signed

Parr Terminal Corporation have approved contracts for construction of the unit of the new terminal on the inner harbor. Contracts have been delayed on account of the plan of financing the project. The railroad commission has approved the plan, and work will begin, it is said.

Oakland Harbor Gets \$206,000

Washington, June 29.—Additional allotments for maintenance and improvement of river and harbor works were announced yesterday by Secretary of War Davis.

They include \$206,000 for Oakland harbor, California.

Richmond's New Bank

Opening of the new Richmond Commercial and Savings Bank will take place tomorrow (Saturday) evening from 7 to 9. Richmond city council has accepted an invitation to attend and inspect the new plant.

Directors of the bank are O. R. Ludwig, Antone Nelson, J. F. Hoey, Dr. E. R. Guinan, and Geo. E. Barnett. The officers are George E. Barnett, president; Dr. E. R. Guinan, vice president; and J. L. Ribba, cashier.

Vallejo-San Rafael Cut-Off Celebration

Vallejo, June 29.—Elaborate preparations for celebrating the opening of Vallejo San Rafael cut-off are being made. The celebration will be held in this city July 3, an excellent program having been prepared.

The connecting link to our splendid highway system will save many miles of travel and will no doubt meet the approval of the motoring public.

NEW RATES MAKE ELECTRIC COOKING VERY ECONOMICAL



And then let the electric range do all the cooking

Every woman loves to cook—when the monotony of cooking is gone.

That is what the electric range does. It eliminates cooking monotony. Its harmonious white porcelain enamel makes kitchens attractive. Its perfect baking wire appetizes. And its automatic time and temperature controls do the cooking while you're shopping or at the movies.

The oven of the new electric range heats up to 400 degrees in 9 to 11 minutes—as fast as one can mix biscuits. The open coil cooking elements are now made smaller to fit your pans. Heat that was formerly wasted goes to work. The result is, food cooks faster—less electricity is used.

See the new electric ranges today. Ask about our special low terms.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
P-G-E
Sole Agent for Richmond

Miss Houston Entertains



POLITICAL COMMENT Random Notes

Hoover will soon be on his way from Washington to his Palo Alto home in California. There will be the customary rear platform greetings less the spell binding. This across the continent trip to his home should give him a good line on his popularity with the agriculturists. Never in his tour of this country has a presidential nominee had this long distance advantage.

It is a little early for campaign songs, but they're working on them. Leave it to our California manufacturers of poetry and music. It may be hard to rhyme the name Hoover, or make it fit on the point system so as to get the required jingle; but wait. A Hoover campaign lyric cannot be put on the market in a hurry. It will require time. It may be that our poets will be compelled to use Hoover's front name, Herbert or Herb, exclusively.

Contra Costa county's district attorney, Archibald B. Tinning, was elected president of the California Attorneys' Association at the state convention held this week at Del Monte. Contra Costa county leads in attorneys and has a sheriff who holds the world's record for efficiency and popularity. Thirty two consecutive years in active service is the record of Contra Costa county's sheriff, R. R. Veale.

Irrespective of political parties and presidential nominees, the country will remain dry. The women and mothers are not in the booze column, and numerically control the situation.

PERSONAL

Miss Alice K. Maloney, 1112 Bissell avenue, has returned from a vacation at Carmel.

Traffic Officer Charles Nissen has returned from his annual two weeks vacation.

Fines totaling \$1593 were taken in at Judge Clarence Odell's clearing house during June.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brombacher and children are visiting in Nevada and in northern California.

J. W. Smiley, 557 15th street, will leave soon for a 20-day vacation in the Sound country.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

A Review of California Conditions from WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO., SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA
Weather and Crops. May weather conditions were, generally speaking, favorable to the agricultural interests of the state. Heavy showers at widely separated points were beneficial to pastures, and did more good than harm to all of the various crops they affected. Below normal stream stages prevail in most watersheds and it is necessary in some localities to increase the gravity supply by increased pumping, but it is believed that there will be no serious shortage for agriculture during the season.

Grain. Harvesting of grain is general, following the rapid maturing of the crop during the past two weeks, and such yields as have been reported are slightly better than average. The condition of California wheat on June 1 was estimated to be 84 per cent of normal, compared with 88 per cent last year, a 10-year average of 80 per cent, and a June 1 condition of 73.6 per cent for the winter wheat crop of the United States. The prospective California crop is about 15,114,000 bushels, compared with 13,542,000 bushels a year ago. Condition of California oats on June 1 was estimated to be 86 per cent of normal, compared with 86 per cent last year and a 10-year average of 83 per cent. Barley was estimated to be 84 per cent of normal, compared with 86 per cent last year and a 10-year average of 81 per cent.

Delectable Fruits. The June 1 condition of Apricots indicated a crop of 173,000 tons, compared with 208,000 tons last year. The March rains caused much rot among northern California apricots with severe damage in some areas. Plums were 83 per cent of normal on June 1, indicating a 1928 crop of 71,250 tons, compared with 57,000 tons in 1927. Prunes were 71 per cent of normal, forecasting a crop of approximately 167,200 tons, compared with 190,000 tons last year. Pear production is estimated to be 226,000 tons, compared with 181,000 tons in 1927 and 207,000 tons in 1926. When some tonnage went to waste. The condition of apples on June 1 was 89 per cent, compared with 58 per cent a year ago. Juice, table and raisin grapes have suffered practically no damage this year from frosts, mildew or insects and their conditions were all better on June 1 than a year ago; a slightly larger crop in each division is indicated for 1928 than was produced in 1927.

Trade. May retail trade in the State was about 2 per cent better than

during May a year ago, according to the volume of sales of 51 department stores reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank; for the year to June 1 the increase was 1.4 per cent over 1927. Although wholesalers report decreases in their May volume of sales, compared with a year ago, business for the year to May 1 is reported about equal to that of 1927. Automobile sales for May totaled 18,707 cars, compared with 18,535 in April and 18,847 a year ago. The month's building permits were valued at \$38,629,447, compared with \$25,199,599 in April and \$32,022,624 in May a year ago. Inventories in retail and wholesale lines, agricultural crops and in industries generally show a decrease from last year. While 756 California industrial establishments report a 4.7 per cent decrease in number of employees on payrolls during May, compared with a year ago, bountiful crops and active farm operations have given employment to thousands of fruit pickers, farm laborers and other non-reporting occupations.

San Francisco
Retail Trade. San Francisco retail trade, as measured by the sales volume of department and specialty stores reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank during May, was 2.4 per cent less than in May a year ago. Trade for the year to date, however, shows a 2.8 per cent increase over 1927, and early June reports indicate a general improvement in all branches of retail business. A total of 1,920 automobiles was sold in the city during May, a slight decrease as compared with April but an increase of 5 per cent over May a year ago.

Miscellaneous Statistics. San Francisco bank debits during May totaled \$179,317,000, a 56 per cent increase over last year. Business failures numbered 27 with total liabilities of \$278,386, about 7 per cent less than in May, 1927. Post office receipts for the month were \$754,631.66, nearly 10 per cent more than a year ago. Tonnage in and out of the port of San Francisco during May totaled 1,124,179 tons, an 11 per cent increase over last year; customs' collections for the port amounted to \$1,349,186.26, a 20 per cent increase over the collections of a year ago. During May there were 661 building permits issued for a value of \$2,635,116, as compared with \$3,701,561 in April and \$4,979,792 in May, 1927. Sales of real estate during the month numbered 1,050, valued at \$9,596,992, compared with \$9,752,291 in April and \$16,650,936 a year ago.

Dead Man Identified

The body of a man found in an isolated thicket of brush in the Contra Costa hills back of Berkeley, by two boys, was identified at the Richmond morgue by Mrs. Margaret Love of 1958 Sacramento street, San Francisco, as that of A. E. Wingert. Identification was made by the clothing.

Planning Commission

El Cerrito is to have a planning commission of 20 members, evenly divided, 10 men and 10 women.

Tax Collector Martin Joost is back at his desk, after an attack of influenza.

Fourth of July next Wednesday. You can lay off and cut weeds, thereby celebrating sanely and safely.

Council to Make No Change in Appointees

Good Public Relations Endeavor of All Railroads

Paul Shoup, executive vice president of the Southern Pacific railway company, in speaking before the Pacific club at the Palace hotel last week, said: "Public service corporations represent private capital engaged in public service. Because such corporations are regulated in the transaction of their affairs by various public commissions, they especially have need to establish good relationships with the public in order that their problems may be understood."

"The chief problem public service corporations have faced has been to create a situation of understanding and good will between the public and themselves; they in return for the giving of service, to have adequate consideration with respect to protection to capital invested and a fair opportunity to earn a reasonable return."

"The last few years have seen a decided change from an antagonistic attitude to one of helpful encouragement in this respect."

"In the last five years the public has been brought to a clearer realization of its true relationship to public service corporations by the efforts of the latter to secure good will on the basis of good service, and the development of confidence by the public in these corporations and their managements, through the establishment of policies that are founded on good business principles and frankness in all their affairs."

The politicians who take to the middle of the road frequently get run over by the bandwagon.

Tenth St. to Remain As Is; No Action By Council

Following the report of City Engineer Hoffman who was instructed by the city council to interview property owners on Tenth street and ascertain their choice as to the kind of improvement they desire, if any, the city council decided to take no action in the matter at present.

There was some difference of opinions. Out of 1400 feet frontage, 775 feet favored improving without widening; 25 feet favored paving and widening; 50 feet were neutral, and 550 feet were opposed to any improvements at all.

The total frontage comprises 2775 feet. The council will wait until property owners come to an agreement as to what they want before any definite action is taken.

Our Next Mayor; What Gender?

At Monday night's session of the city council appointments of all three incumbents were made: City Manager McVittie, City Clerk Faris, and City Attorney Carlson. Next Monday night heads of departments will be named on recommendation of the city manager. No changes will be made, it is understood.

Closing Out Sale

C. C. Olney, pioneer Richmond merchant, has turned his store over to Albert Baer, as trustee, and has put on a closing out and money raising sale to satisfy creditors.



The greatest "Hook-up" of all

You sit down of an evening before "the best set in the world." You turn a switch, a dial and—marvelous!—you're getting a program from one of the local stations. You swing out a bit and you get a station five hundred miles away. Another turn of the dial and music "comes in" over perhaps thousands of miles.

But do you realize the vast scope of the hook-up that selects for you any one of the 18,500,000 telephones in the United States?

You place a local call and in a moment you are talking across the city. Another, and you talk across the continent. Swing out a bit and many points in Europe, Canada and Mexico are within instant reach of your voice.

Yes, it's the greatest hook-up of all. The creation of over half a century of concentrated research and development for the upbuilding of the world's greatest communication service—a service that is personal, that is fast, dependable and economical.

To the boundaries of the nation and beyond—from your telephone.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Golden State

News of Interest to All

California will be represented at the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, O., August 26 to September 16, by a team of thirteen marksmen selected at competitive shoots. Adjutant General R. E. Mittelstaedt has announced. Northern California riflemen will compete for places at Leona Heights, Oakland, and southern residents at Burbank. Both matches will be June 30 and July 1. M. C. Dolson, San Leandro, and N. E. Cutting, Los Angeles, have charge of the tryouts.

Six hundred and sixty-two game and fishing law violators gathered in by game wardens during the last three months of 1927 paid \$20,905 for their offenses, and in addition some served jail sentences aggregating 1,035 days, the Fish and Game Commission has reported. The game case offenders numbered 431, the fines paid totaled \$12,910 and the jail sentences 662 days. Fishermen paid \$7,995 on 231 offenses and served 375 days.

On July 1 California will launch the first scientific attempt of the state government to cure and rehabilitate narcotic drug addicts. The first state narcotic hospital is to be opened on that date in Los Angeles county, a few miles from Pomona. Earl E. Jensen, state director of institutions, in direct charge of the new humanitarian undertaking, has secured the services of Dr. Thomas F. Joyce of New York City as medical superintendent of the hospital.

"When meaner and wickeder bucking horses are raised, Ukiah cowboys will ride them," is the slogan that comes from Ukiah as their seventh annual rodeo is nearing the starting date of July 1, 2, 3 and 4. Many well known performers will participate in this rodeo which will endeavor to revive the colorful early wild west days of three-quarters of a century ago, when the Redwood Empire was accessible only by horse trail and was inhabited by a few hardy western pioneers. Arrangements to house the crowds who are expected for this event are practically completed, the Redwood Highway Association announced.

Andrew J. Camous of San Francisco last week was proclaimed the grand noble arch of the Ancient Order of Druids at the ballot count at the state convention in session at Sacramento. Mt. Shasta was voted the 1928 convention, winning out over Chico and Bakersfield.

Eight thousand World War veterans, all members of the American Legion in California, will march in the parade which will be one of the features of the tenth annual convention, which will be held in Stockton, August 13-15, according to figures being gathered by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the convention.

A plan to organize a state system in California which would be the most up-to-date unit of its kind in America will be placed before the 1929 legislature. It was revealed last week. Charles E. Hand, former sheriff of El Dorado county, is the designer of the plan which will be presented to the legislature by Assemblyman H. E. Dillinger of Placer county and Percy West of Sacramento. Under the Hand plan the new department would be placed under the state division of motor vehicles and would incorporate the present state traffic officers, the fish and game wardens, many of the present county deputy sheriffs.

Twenty-five California millionaires died during the last year, but the Federal government still classifies this state as fourth in the nation in number of men whose wealth has reached the \$1,000,000 mark or better. This was announced recently by State Controller Ray L. Riley, who added that "California has become an outstanding market for securities as a result of the amount of wealth concentrated on the Pacific Coast." The largest estate handled by Riley's department during the last year in collection of inheritance taxes was that of Arabella Huntington of Los Angeles, approximately \$20,000,000. During the last year, Riley said, the state government collected inheritance taxes totaling \$11,000,000,000.

The longest non-stop flight in history will be attempted in July by Dr. Hugo Eckner, famous Zeppelin builder, who will pilot a huge dirigible from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to the Pacific Southwest Exposition at Long Beach, a distance of approximately 10,000 miles. Definite word of Eckner's plan for this journey reached Mayor Oscar Hauge of Long Beach a few days ago and preparations were made to provide a temporary mooring mast at the exposition grounds. In attempting this remarkable air cruise, the dirigible will cross two-thirds of Europe, the Atlantic Ocean and the entire American continent.

Text books in use in California elementary and high schools are free from the propaganda of power trusts or any other organizations, in the opinion of Sam H. Cohn, deputy state superintendent of public instruction. Selection of the books is made only after a thorough investigation by the text book committee for just such propaganda, Cohn said. "If any book can show us that there is any objectionable material in any book in use in California schools, we will take steps to eliminate it," the school man stated.

Operation of automobiles by persons whose licenses have been revoked will not be tolerated by the state, and a maximum punishment of 90 days in jail will henceforth be sought for every motorist caught attempting to sidestep the law. Frank G. Snook, chief of the division of motor vehicles, made this announcement a few days ago.

Attorney John P. Doran, who for the last six months has worked for the passage of the San Francisco Bay Bridge bills in Washington, arrived in San Francisco last week confident that the bills will be passed at the December session of Congress, and expressed the opinion that borings for the foundation will actually be in progress before this time next year.

Approximately \$22,500,000 has been spent in purchase of 5000 homes and 250 farms for World War veterans who joined the colors in California, according to figures furnished by the State Veterans' Welfare Board. George M. Stout, secretary of the board, said that the statistics would indicate that comparatively few of the ex-service men were returning to the soil, but the board has been swamped with requests for assistance in home building.

Amendment of the crippled children's act to relieve those seeking aid under the statute with legal phases of the work, will be asked of the 1929 Legislature, the Department of Public Health has announced. The law provides medical and surgical attention for children whose parents or guardians are unable to help them, but before gaining aid a court certificate must be obtained.

California's total estimated daily average crude oil production fell off 2,800 barrels during the week ended June 16, figures released by the American Petroleum Institute show. The total estimated daily average crude oil production for the week of the report was 642,000 barrels as against 644,800 barrels for the week ended June 9.

Unless additional funds are provided, at least 10,000 California World War veterans seeking state aid in purchase of farms or homes will receive nothing. George M. Stout, secretary of the State Veterans' Welfare Board, announced this last week. He declared that present state bond funds for soldier aid will be exhausted by the end of this year and plainly indicated he believes another bond issue is justified.

California's memorial to her sons and daughters who served their country during the World War is to be unveiled with impressive ceremonies on July 24, under the auspices of the California State American Legion. Governor C. C. Young and Phil Dodson, state commander of the American Legion will be the principal speakers. This California memorial, already completed, is situated at the California-Nevada line in the Truckee canyon on United States highway line No. 40, and consists of an impressive masonry base surmounted by a bronze American eagle poised over its nest and young in an attitude of defense symbolical of that protection which the United States gave its sons and daughters.

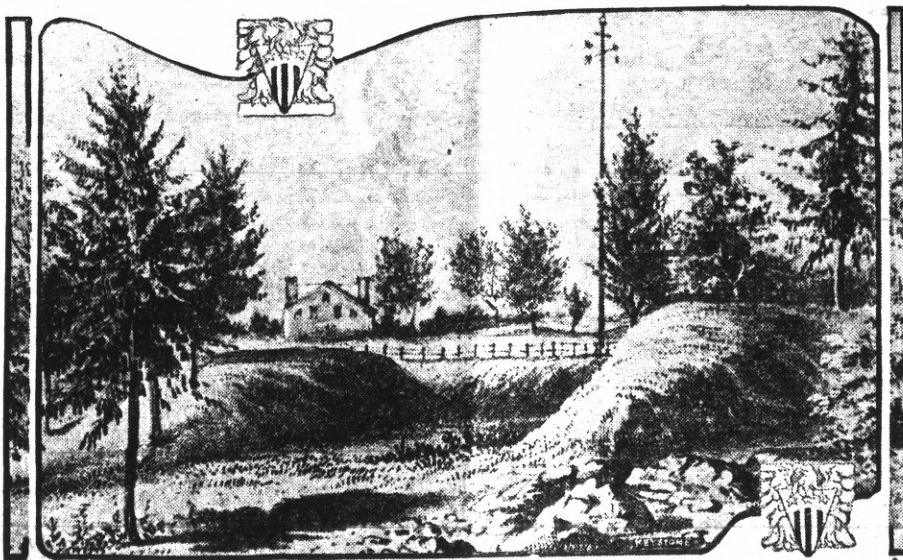
Irving Martin, chairman of the state tax commission, announced last week that in all probability that body will arrive at a determination of a tax plan for intangible securities and state and national banks within the next few weeks, and will recommend that Governor C. C. Young call a special session of the state legislature to make the tax system immediately effective. At the present time there is no valid tax against banks and no taxation at all levied on intangible securities or solvent credits. The special legislative session, if called by the governor, probably will be held during the summer.

The state law creating the state pension commission, while setting July 1, 1928, as the date upon which that body should file its report with the legislature and the governor, is not necessarily mandatory in that provision. This opinion was given by Attorney General U. S. Webb last week to W. A. Johnstone, chairman of the commission. The opinion remarks that the report should be completed and filed as expeditiously as possible, but adds that it is not positively required that it should be filed on or before July 1st. It also states that the life of the commission extends only until such time as it completes its work.

Plans are now being prepared for the new Giannini Hall, \$500,000 building given to the University of California by A. P. Giannini and the Bank of Italy for agricultural economics studies. Work on the structure will be started within a short time, an announcement in Berkeley a few days ago stated. The Giannini gift was made for the purpose of studying the problems of the California farmer, both as to production and disposal of crops. The Foundation is to establish a permanent institution, only the interest to be expended in the work of the research group to be gathered for the work.

Like waves in an ocean, unending in their advance, millions of young caterpillars marching south from Yreka a few days ago reached the environs of Mt. Shasta and began devouring plants in back yards. They came in droves and sheets, crawling inch by inch south, often swept along in groups of thousands for yards at a time by the winds along the highways and in the fields. In a few days the caterpillars will reach the pupa stage and then become butterflies, their plant and weed destroying ability vanishing with the arrival of wings.

MEMORIAL SHAFT FOR HISTORIC FORT WASHINGTON



From a Sketch of the Remains of Old Fort Washington, in Upper New York, Around Which Revolutionary History Was Made.

Great Shaft to Mark Site of Old Fort Washington

Elaborate plans have been made for restoring historic Fort Washington and marking the site with a suitable memorial. A portion of the ground occupied by the fort has been set aside as a public park. The plans include the rebuilding of the famous ramparts and other details of the stronghold in their original form. From the site of the fort will also rise a great marble shaft similar to the familiar Bunker Hill monument, but rising to a greater altitude and set upon a more elaborate base.

The Fort Washington monument will rise to a height of 280 feet from the crest of the highest ground on Manhattan island. It will easily dominate the northern regions of the city and be a conspicuous landmark from the harbor as well as from points far up the Hudson river. The new shaft has been designed by Stoughton & Stoughton, the same architects who designed the Soldiers and Sailors' monument, just five miles southward.

Despite New York's wealth of historic associations it has no adequate memorial of the Revolutionary period. It is considered especially fitting that such a memorial should take form on this historic spot of the Revolution. The Fort Washington shaft will doubtless be pointed out in future as one of the show places of New York. Boston has taken great pride in its Bunker Hill monument, and uncounted people have visited it. The popularity of the monument has increased with the years, and only recently it has been found advisable to illuminate it at night. The proposed monument on the site of Fort Washington will doubtless prove no less interesting and will serve to acquaint future generations with the stirring history of the old fort of many tragic memories.

To Be Accurate Historically. The restoration of the fort will be carried out with intelligence and sympathy. By a fortunate chance a considerable section of the area occupied by the main fortifications has been preserved. When the city came to be laid out, several streets crossed the site and rows of apartment houses now closely encroach upon all sides. The greater part of the fortifications on the south, however, has not been built upon in a century and a half. A slight elevation may still be observed which once formed part of the ramparts.

The historians who have made a study of this region have been aided by several old maps prepared by British officers, which show in detail the original forms of the fortifications. With these guides much of the ground once covered by the fort has been carefully dug over and the earth sifted for relics of the past. Many interesting mementoes both of the American and British occupation have been discovered. These include hundreds of buttons from the uniforms of the soldiers once encamped here, which serve to identify the various regiments of both armies. Many years ago when a farmhouse was built here many tons of cannon balls and other relics were discovered and sold as junk.

The old drawings of the fort indicate that the ramparts originally had a height of ten feet. In restoring the fort these ramparts may not be built to this height, but they will be rebuilt in their original form to visualize the old fortifications. The ramparts were broken at several points by sally ports. The drawings indicate their exact position, so that it will be possible to restore these interesting details.

Memorial to Be Imposing. The monument will be built of granite, including the elaborate colonade. Although its general lines suggest the Washington and the Bunker Hill

SONG OF PEACE

By JOAQUIN MILLER

The grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The water's sweet in Brandywine;
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still,
The farmer keeps his flock and vine.
Then who would mar the scene today
With want of battlefield or fray?
The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabers in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle-tents,
The hammer tangles toss and turn,
The mighty steed, the bugle's blast—
These be the stories of the past.
The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons glow the fields no more;
The heroes rest! O, let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore!
They fought for peace, for peace they fell;
They sleep in peace and all is well.
—National Republic.

the opposite side of the Hudson and it is recorded that he wept at the sight of this disaster.

Following the fall of the fort, it will be recalled, the American forces were marched southward for almost the entire length of Manhattan island to New York, which then occupied only its southern tip. Here the soldiers were imprisoned under most painful conditions and but a small part of them lived to be freed on Washington's triumphant entry. The old drawings and the painting study of the site of Fort Washington, made in recent years, make it possible to re-



Fort Washington monument will rise 280 feet from the highest ground on Manhattan island. Drawn from the architect's color sketch.

ate the famous fort in every detail, and mark the exact positions which were the scene of so much heroism.—New York Herald Tribune.

"WHEN in the course of human events . . ."
Words that nurtured a great cause; held struggling men together until victory; inspired faith in adversity, founded a nation, withstood assaults—these are the words that start the preamble of the Declaration of Independence.

Yankee Ships Brought Tea to Boston Harbor

In quaint old Nantucket may still be found the ship officers from which were dispatched the vessels of the famous Boston tea-party, with the names of the ships still above the door.

Long before the Revolution, a great fleet, manned by fearless sailors, ventured out from Nantucket to distant seas in search of whales. The richest prizes were found in the south Pacific, which was reached by way of Cape Horn, and a voyage frequently took from three to four years. So successful were these expeditions that Nantucket became famous, and its whale-oil and candles made of whale-oil were shipped to many lands, writes Francis A. Collins, in St. Nicholas.

It chanced, just before the American Revolution, that three Nantucket ships, the Dartmouth, the Beaver and the Bedford, carried cargoes of whale-oil to England. For their return trip, an arrangement was made with the East India company to bring back to Boston cargoes of tea. The story of the jettisoning of their cargoes in Boston harbor, with far-reaching results, is of course familiar.

Powder From Georgia Fired at Bunker Hill

Although the battle of Bunker Hill was fought in Massachusetts and by New England folk, Georgia in the far South played an important part in it by furnishing the major portion of the all too scant supply of gunpowder.

In the magazine at Savannah, built of brick and buried twelve feet underground, was stored a comparatively large amount of ammunition which Governor Wright deemed unnecessary to protect.

The colonists broke into the magazine and took 600 pounds of gunpowder.

The gunpowder was sent to Beaufort, S. C., for safe keeping and was then sent on the next boat to Boston, where, in the battle of Bunker Hill, it illuminated the opening drama of hostilities.

Dressing Miss of Eighteen Is Task

Keep Young Girl's Clothes Simple and Practical, Expert Advises.

It is necessary, first of all, says Jean Charles Worth in the New York Herald-Tribune, to keep a young girl's clothes simple and practical, for if she is able to have all the costly frills and furbelows before she is twenty, what is there to interest her in after years?

Furthermore, as every mother knows, a young girl wears her clothes "hard." She is active and careless and her costumes must be able to stand hard wear and active movements. Care should be taken in choosing sports clothes of tweeds, flannels, or crepe de chine that will not get out of shape with careless handling or rough usage, and they must be cut carefully and fit so well that the child will feel at ease in them and not be self-conscious.

She must feel at home in her clothes. There is nothing worse than to see a young girl who is "clothes conscious" and fidgety either because her clothes fit badly or she has chosen the wrong costume, because she can make others as well as herself unhappy. No woman can be a success either socially or otherwise until she is able to forget her clothes after that final look in the glass which tells her that she is perfect.

There are certain costumes which are indispensable to a young girl's wardrobe. She must have plenty of plaited skirts and pullovers which she can vary with the use of handkerchiefs or scarfs and wear on many occasions.

Needs Coat for Traveling. She must have a coat of tweed or cheviot which can be worn for traveling even on short journeys, and worn over her sports costumes and simple frocks; and she must have at least a few chiffon or georgette evening dresses, preferably in pale colors to set off her youth and beauty. Black not only makes one look older and more sophisticated but black can only be worn by an older woman of great chic if it is to have distinction.

A black simple afternoon frock can be worn by the young girl who has poles if it has white collars and cuffs to give it a youthful appearance. For instance, "Quaker Girl," both in black satin and a deep red crepe de chine with its white handkerchief linen collar simply hemstitched and embroidered with a small medallion of blue, green and white showing a small ship on the sea, simply cannot be worn by an older woman. Its straight bodice and full skirt, its simple lines and modesty give it a peculiarly youthful quality which is not adaptable even to the older woman of slender figure who gives the semblance of youth.

For summer traveling is suggested a cape costume for the debutante in dark blue tussah silk with a pull-over of light blue jersey into which are woven threads of silver, such as "Bar Harbor." Tussah is a practical silk of long-wearing quality which does not wrinkle badly and its smooth surface



Cape and Skirt of Dark Blue Tussah; Sweater of Jersey.

helps it to shed dust and dirt. The long collar of the cape is of the same light blue and silver jersey as the pull-over.

Chic for Miss Eighteen.

Then, for spectator sports wear or running about town there is a simple dark red crepe de chine frock which is most suited to Miss Eighteen. This has a sleeveless blouse made from a dark blue and white polka-dotted scarf and a bolero jacket. The skirt is shirred in front as well, having five deep tucks and its scarf belt fits the hips snugly. These deep tucks, favored idea for a youthful frock, are repeated in the bolero and in the sleeves.

Regardless of the more "feminine" fashions for women which are gradually creeping into the mode, young girls should invariably wear frocks of this simple type which not only emphasize that most charming of qualities—youth—but which also leave them

the expectancy of subtler qualities for a later period in their lives.

On the other hand, the evening dress of a young girl need not be too simple. It must be light in color and material to give that fleeting sense of youth, but it may be more intricate in cut and trimming than her day clothes. As an example for a dance frock of this character, a model in pale green chiffon with a three-tiered skirt on circular lines with an uneven hemline, is suggested. The surprise line of the bodice, with its modest decollete and the bit of pale green lace which shows through from the slip give it a slight touch of sophistication which is again belied by pale pink roses which decorate on hip. And there you have an ideal frock for a young girl which bespeaks her most endearing quality and hints at the worldly wisdom which will eventually come to her.

So far as the clothes for the very young girl are concerned, more firmly avoiding this clothes consciousness is important. Simplicity and comfort should be the primary and the only



Afternoon Dress Equally Attractive in Red or Black Satin.

considerations, and the child herself should be taught not to worry about the style of her frocks. It is, of course, difficult to point out the exact age at which fashion might be safely introduced as a topic for the young idea. Each parent will have to decide this for herself, as some children are ready to join the ranks of the chic much earlier than others. There is no particular significance to the earliest age at which some girls manifest an interest in style any more than there is significance to the age at which a baby first talks. Eventually the normal youngster will begin to worry about her clothes, and that time, whenever it comes, is soon enough, as nearly every parent knows.

Smartness Most Desired in Milady's Wearables

Just how to go about selecting costumes that contribute to that intangible thing known as smartness is a greater problem than ever in these days of ensembles. For this much-misused word was once the name for a matching frock and coat and now it has come to mean "tout ensemble" and includes all of the things that make or mar a woman's individual chic.

The first step in the assembling of correct costume details is to ask the simple question: "Which accessories must match, which must harmonize?" Gloves and hosiery should be in harmonizing tone of gray or beige, sometimes matching the fur trimming of the coat. Belts, bags and shoes are usually of leather, and it is wise to have those match in color if not in finish or pattern. Novelty cuffs on gloves, or elaborate stitchings and embroidery are considered in extremely bad taste—simple pull-ons of suede or capeskin are by far the best choice for every daytime occasion.

One mistake in chic committed by women is the wearing of reptile leather shoes with bags of another kind of reptile. Python, lizard, watersnake and alligator are the smartest reptile effects in both real and calf grain leathers this season, and unless one can find a bag of the same material the safest choice is one in plain antelope suede or boarded calfskin in matching color.

New Corsets Are More Shapely, Serviceable

No longer is there a vogue for narrow suspender belts and brief elastic corsets; the new styles are more shapely and more substantial. Many of the new corsets fasten to one side, an idea introduced into heavy satin, cotton and all-elastic corsets. Some women are wearing corsets of thick lace, nicely shaped, and mounted on cotton. Broad satin ribbon, seen with triangles filling up the odd spaces caused by the shaping of the corsets, interlaced ribbon, is used between strips of satin, and it is best to have such corsets made to get the right support when the ribbon may be arranged at the back, front, or the sides. But whatever the style of corset, it seems imperative that one should choose a flesh shade this season.

BOLIVIA'S ANCIENT RUINS



Gateway of the Sun in the Kalasasaya Ruins of Tiwanacu.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

BOLIVIA has some of the oldest ruins, the highest navigable lake, and one of the oldest, most revered shrines in the Western hemisphere. On a pilgrimage to these historic treasures one must board a crowded car on the Guacail train in La Paz and climb behind an electric locomotive some 1,400 feet to the rim of that huge bowl which holds the picturesque capital city. From there the road leads westward toward Tiwanacu, Lake Titicaca, Copacabana, and the Islands of the Sun and Moon.

The village of Tiwanacu is situated near the ruins of the ancient city of Tiwanacu, which, according to most chroniclers and Indian historians, did not bear that name during the Spanish conquest, nor even while the Incas were masters of the district. It is generally agreed that Tiwanacu is a Quichua demonstration bestowed only a few hundred years ago.

On what may have been the true history of Tiwanacu ruins one speculates fruitlessly, for its carvings and its characters have never been read with certainty. To attribute the structures to Aymara or Quichua peoples, races of yesterday, is incorrect. The Aymara tongue is the Sanskrit of America, and even older than Tiwanacu; but the Aymara race itself, conquered by the language and taking name from it, is far younger.

Geographically considered, it seems well established that the ancient city, now situated on a spacious plain, some 13½ miles from Lake Titicaca, once stood on the shores of a southern bay of the lake, for north of the ruins exist traces of a harbor mole, Lake Titicaca apparently having receded in the course of the centuries.

Tiwanacu has been judged the product of two distinct and successive civilizations, the latter supposedly reconstructing, to some extent, ruins left by an earlier people. Some investigators attribute the reconstruction work to the Aymaras, whose descendants now dwell in the region, but the latter have no traditions or legends about such builders, much less of the primitive preceding civilizations.

Dr. Belisario Diaz Romero, formerly director of the National Museum of Bolivia, thinks we must seek for the origin of the primitive Tiwanacutan in an ancient Andean race of Mongoloid source, the predecessors or contemporaries of the predecessors of the founders of the Mayan civilization in Central America. The resemblance of the present Aymara Indian inhabitants to the Asiatic Mongols is startling.

Indians of Mongoloid Type.

The Alimara-Quichua people are identified by many students of anthropology with the Tatar-Mongols in all the south American groups in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and ancient Colombia, and are of a type chiefly brachycephalic. The head is large, the face broad, and cheeks wide; the nose is large and salient, but never sharp; the eyes are small and usually black, the lips thick.

Ordinarily they have absolutely no beard, though the lighter and yellower Quichua sometimes displays a wispy, in the crease of either cheek above the mouth and perhaps a few straggling hairs under the chin. The neck is short and thick, the shoulders massive, the chest deep. The skin is swarthy brown or coppery to dark olive. While hair on the face is almost totally lacking, the head bears hair which is black, thick, and strong.

The Quichua appears more robust than the Aymaran, though usually somewhat shorter, while his cheekbones are more prominent, his forehead is a bit more prominent, and his skull oblong.

There are many indications that two very different civilizations succeeded each other at ancient Tiwanacu. Many of the worked stones are only half finished, which induces the belief that some great catastrophe, natural or otherwise, compelled the workmen to leave their tasks uncompleted.

The character of the work itself denotes that the half-shaped and sculptured stones belong to the second phase of Tiwanacu's history. Statues and monoliths are not of the same rock materials, nor of the same artistic style. Great menhirs, or monoliths, inclose an enormous quadrangle to the east of the present village.

Doimena, or stone tables; generally

consisting of three or four large flat stones, covered with another and larger one, like a table supported by its legs, are found in many places about this region, but more especially near the shores of Lake Titicaca and upon its many islands.

May Be Tombs of Heroes.

These may be the remains of what once were tombs of heroes and notables to whom the tribe wished to pay tribute. They are similar in appearance to those seen in Denmark, Germany, France, and other European countries. Covered galleries, with their openings always toward the rising sun or to the north, are occasionally found in the low hills near the Tiwanacu ruins.

Other features of these monuments are the great statues hewn out of the raw stone, representing heroes and divinities, a class of sculpture said to be entirely lacking among European ruins of comparable culture.

Bolivian investigators have designated by their various Aymara names the different sections of the ruins. That nearest the Guacail La Paz railway tracks, epting Tiwanacu, is called Akapana, a great hill suggestive of the creations of our ancient North American mound builders. It rises to a height of about 165 feet. The base is an irregular parallelogram, with the four sides duly placed toward the four cardinal points. The side walls, about 485 feet by 650 feet, were made of huge joined rectangular rocks, with smaller ones solidifying the whole, but great quantities of the latter have been borne away by the Indians for fences, corner stones and house masonry, until the whole work has become a ruin of ruins.

A stairway once led to the upper level, where a great basin of water stood. A part of the hill slopes near by have been sown to grain by thrifty Indian families, without sentiment.

A canal of stone seems to have led down the side of this mound, for some purpose not now clear, and sections of the graystone trough conduits still exist in short pieces in one of the ruins below.

Temple of the Sun.

North of Akapana, a thousand feet or less from its base, lies what is generally considered the oldest of the ruins, Kalasasaya, or Temple of the Sun. It is a parallelogram about 400 feet square, marked on all sides by upright menhirs from 15 to 20 feet high. This ruin rises from a single terrace, about 10 feet above the surrounding plain, which is said to have been covered originally with smooth paving stones at one time.

Monoliths and statue bases, tops of great pillars, conduit sections, and pieces of doubtful origin still remain here and there. Pillars are deeply rooted in the soil and so cut and designed as to bear great slabs, platforms, and arches. They are from 16 to 20 feet apart.

In the northwestern angle of Kalasasaya the Great Portal, Sanctuary, or Gateway of the Sun, as it is variously known, is the most interesting single portion of the ruins to the east of the village. This famous door, like others of Tiwanacu, was shaped from a single block of gray volcanic rock about 16 inches thick. Standing erect, it measures some 11 by 15 feet and faces toward the east. Its central doorway measures 4½ feet in height and 2½ in width.

This surprising facade is wonderfully ornamented in low relief upon the eastern side above the door. The motif consists in general of a figure of the Sun God, the rays about his head, some of which terminate in small heads of a jaguar, the Tiwanacu God of Night and beayer of the moon in the sky. In each hand the Sun God bears a hoe-shaped scepter. He is flanked by forty-eight figures, twenty-four on a side, consisting of three rows of eight figures each, about a fourth his own size. These figures lift face the god, are running toward him, in fact, and carry small scepters similar to his.

Upper and lower rows on either hand bear the likeness of a winged man, and all are crowned alike, being repetitions of a single figure. The middle row of figures on either side, repeated three times, also a repetition of one figure, are like the others save for the head, which ends in a strong, curved beak, representing the condor, royal bird of the Andes, now appearing on Bolivia's coat of arms.

DESIGN SUITS TO CATCH SUN RAYS

Experts Fix Outfits for Outdoor Use by Tots.

Washington.—Active little bodies now may absorb beneficial sunshine while at play. Specially designed sun suits that leave plenty of skin exposed are recommended for children by the United States bureau of home economics.

The suits, the result of research by the division of textiles and clothing, under the direction of Miss Ruth O'Brien, are designed on the regulation romper plan.

They are made to provide varying degrees of exposure and to be used in sequence as the child's skin becomes accustomed to the sun and wind. Miss O'Brien advises mothers to use the sleeveless, low-necked suit first, then the one with the armholes cut down to the waist and the back cut out. The last stage is the suit with loose trousers of wide-meshed material and shirt made of two narrow strips of gauzy net, whose threads will not interfere with the sun's rays.

"All common textile fibers stop most of the ultra-violet rays," says Miss O'Brien. "So it is best to choose loosely woven fabrics for the sun suits, so that the rays can reach the body through the large spaces between the yarns."

"One of the most satisfactory suits that we have designed is made of cable net for the top and brown cotton suiting for the trousers, which are very short and very loose around the waist."

Farmer, Aged 81, Says He Has Walked 180,000 Miles

Glencoe, Minn.—The record of H. F. Bencke, eighty-one-year-old farmer here, is something for these cross-country runners to ponder over.

Mr. Bencke has clocked off 180,000 miles by foot in the past 17 years and still makes his daily walk.

"I had a fair-sized mileage ticked off when I was only eleven years old," the planter explained. "I walked nearly all the way from a point 25 miles south of Chicago to Glencoe in the summer of 1888. I was a member of a prairie schooner party, but there was no room in the wagons for the men and boys."

"For several years after that I walked frequently from the claim here to St. Paul and back, carrying provisions. During all that time I worked in the fields, and in those days, of course, there were no seats to ride on when working in the field. In fact, there was no farm machine. Later I made from 15 to 20 miles a day plowing and harrowing, and during the rest of the year I reckon that I walked at least five miles a day."

Most of his walking was done with wooden shoes. Bencke said: "We used to wear wooden shoes to St. Paul, even in winter and exchange them for leather ones when we neared the town," he declared.

"One time I lost one of my leather shoes while crossing the river from St. Anthony to St. Paul. I didn't like to wear wooden shoes on the streets and tried to buy a pair of buffalo shoes, but couldn't find any to fit me in the St. Paul stores."

New Radium Explosive More Deadly Than TNT

Pasadena, Calif.—A new explosive of which radium is an important ingredient, was reported by military professors of the California Institute of Technology to have shown itself to be 30 per cent more powerful than TNT and 15 per cent more effective than commercial dynamite, in official tests conducted at the college.

Tests of the explosive, which was invented by Capt. H. R. Zimmer, of Los Angeles, former army officer, were conducted by Lieut. Col. L. M. Adams, professor of military science at the institute. An ounce of each of the three explosives was placed in three separate lead jars, and their comparative power determined by measuring the expansions created by the explosions.

Captain Zimmer refused to allow the institute scientists to analyze the explosive, declaring that he believed the War department might wish to maintain secrecy of his formula.

65 Fish for Every Angler, Bureau's Aim

Washington.—In co-operation with the 60 private fish nurseries in this country, the bureau of fisheries plans to distribute this year a total of 650,000,000 fish and eggs, or an average of 65 fish for each of the estimated 10,000,000 persons who fare forth with rod and reel each summer.

From the bureau's 33 main hatcheries and 33 substations, young fish from five to six inches long will be deposited in lowly brooks, rushing streams and majestic rivers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Through the fish nurseries co-operating with the bureau, a total of 250,000,000 fry will be planted in protected waters.

"More fish in proportion to the water and a shorter time between bites," are the bureau's twin objectives.

WOMAN IS CHARGED WITH ALIEN RUNNING

Girl and Father Are Accused at Detroit.

Detroit.—Accused of being responsible for the smuggling of at least 400 aliens from Canada to Detroit during the last 18 months, Casper Hollecker, fifty-two years old, and his daughter, Mrs. Rose Phillip, thirty-one years old, were arraigned here recently on charges of conspiracy to violate the immigration laws and being accessories in aiding the smuggling of aliens.

John L. Zurbrich, district director of immigration, estimated the two were responsible for bringing in 400 aliens here as members of an international ring whose ramifications are believed to extend to Europe.

Both admit, Mr. Zurbrich said, that they have smuggled in a number of aliens but gave no exact number. Hollecker, Mr. Zurbrich said, told him that between 50 and 100 aliens whom he aided to enter the country illegally now are residing in New York.

Many From His Home.

Suspensions of the authorities here were aroused when it was found that in the few months aliens caught illegally entering the country here all seemed to come from Englebrum, a section of Rumania which formerly was part of Austria. Hollecker was born in the district.

A month ago the authorities were informed that 78 aliens from Englebrum were aboard a steamer bound for Canada. On April 3, 12 and 19, the immigration border patrol apprehended a number of the aliens here, and all showed they were interested in a man named Hollecker.

The women said they paid \$75 to be smuggled over the river, while the men said they paid \$55 each. One woman said she paid \$280. Mrs. Phillip, Mr. Zurbrich said, claims \$75 of that fee was paid the man who brought the woman over the river.

On April 19, Nicholas Titch and his wife, Anna, of Englebrum, were arrested in a taxicab at the foot of 42 Riverfront with Arthur Wilson, a smuggler released recently after serving a sentence in the Leavenworth penitentiary for smuggling aliens, and Edward Quinn and his wife Ruth, who live at the Riverfront address.

Gave Password.

Titch told the authorities that when he came to Windsor he went to a certain hotel and gave a certain password, whereupon he was told to await an agent of the smuggling ring. The hotel, the authorities say they are informed, got \$5 a head for this service.

Hollecker was notified of the aliens' arrival and his daughter came to Windsor and collected \$150 from the Titches and told them they would be delivered to her home. Mr. Zurbrich said. The Titches got in a cab at the hotel with Dams.

Hollecker, Mr. Zurbrich said, claims he got \$10 to \$20 a head for his part in the smuggling. He said, according to the officials, that he shipped the aliens to the East after receiving them at his home.

Moscow's Two Millions Overflow Red Capital

Moscow.—Moscow appears to be suffering serious scarcity of dwelling houses, according to an elaborate review of the situation made by the newspaper Isvestia. This is due to the fact that during the World war and the revolution the city lost about 20 per cent of such buildings, while the population considerably increased, and is still increasing. In 1920 the city was estimated to have 1,600,000 inhabitants while now it is said to have 2,142,000—a phenomenal increase.

The existing houses provide an area of only 5.7 square meters for each person, or only about half as much as is required by the commissar of hygiene. To correct these congested conditions it would be necessary at once to provide at least 3,000,000 square meters of lodging space.

Meantime the newspapers are printing many communications upon the subject, giving all sorts of suggestions for relief. Some urge that sleeping rooms be fitted with upper and lower beds, like sleeping cars. Others demand that over a rule which does not now prevail; and yet others would limit the number of occupants to four in a room.

Earthen Jars in Arizona Said to Be 2,000 Years Old

Nogales, Ariz.—Ancient earthen jars, containing the bones of a prehistoric race, recently excavated by men working on the city streets, were declared to be more than 2,000 years old by Byron Cummings, dean of the University of Arizona, who made an inspection of the relics.

Many of the jars are inscribed with curious designs and crude drawings of seakers, centipedes and birds. Dean Cummings attributed the articles found to the Pima people, a long-headed race, predecessors of the later race known as the Pueblo people, who built Casa Grande.

Excavating the cliff dwellers' relics which were discovered near Flagstaff, these jars were said to be the oldest relics yet unearthed in Arizona.

City Links Pay

Spokane, Wash.—With a modest fee the city made a net profit of \$3,000 from its municipal golf course last year.

SAYS LEPROSY MAY NOT BE CONTAGIOUS

Scientist Hopes to Substantiate Theory.

San Francisco.—Possibility that leprosy is not contagious and that victims of the dread scourge need not be isolated in colonies of the so-called "living dead" was disclosed here by Dr. B. L. Walker, professor of tropical medicines in the University of California medical school.

The theory, supported for the first time by definite evidence, was advanced by the University of California scientist upon his return from a 14-months' stay in Honolulu. His investigations and experiments were conducted in a laboratory at Kailhi hospital, a receiving station for lepers destined for incarceration at Molokai leper colony.

Doctor Walker, who said his findings are only tentative, explained that authorities long have suspected that the atonchymes bacteria might be involved in leprosy, but that no laboratory evidence hitherto had been obtained to support the suspicion. This particular bacteria, classified as a plant fungus, is said to be a soil-growing organism, like that causing lockjaw. It appears reasonable to suppose then, according to Doctor Walker, that leprosy is an infection from the soil.

The theory is materially strengthened, according to the scientist's findings, by the known fact that leprosy is most prevalent in countries where the natives run barefoot. Investigation in these places, with the soil origin of infection in mind, the adoption of shoes and the careful disinfection of wounds, provided seemingly positive evidence of the truth of the new theory.

The stumbling block in the way of obtaining experimental proof that atonchymes is the actual cause of leprosy, Doctor Walker said, lies in the fact that animals other than man are immune to the disease. In other words, it is impossible to try these bacteria any other way than on a human, and that is considered too dangerous. However, in his experiments in Hawaii Doctor Walker found them always present in leprosy tissue.

Hope of substantiation of the theory that leprosy is not contagious and that governments need not condemn the unfortunate victims to "living death" in a lepers' colony, Doctor Walker declared, lies in the East Indian Congo, the Ivory coast of Africa and other known districts where the percentages of leprosy are high and where necessary experiments and observation may be made.

Scientists Digging Into Gardens of Hesperides

Algiers.—Encroachments of science must doubtless agitate the spirits of the Hesperides, those beautiful maidens who in Greek mythology guarded the golden apples which Gaea, the Earth, produced as a marriage gift for Hera, wife and sister of Zeus.

In Morocco, near the legendary gardens of the Hesperides, archeologists are making fresh excavations of the ruins of ancient Luxus. This city was founded more than 2,000 years ago by the legions of the Caesars on the hill side close to the modern town of La rache.

There is profound interest among scientists in what valuable remnants of the old Roman civilization may be brought to light. A group of prominent French and other archeologists just completed an inspection of the parts already uncovered.

Mark Wild Bill's Grave for Admiring Tourists

Deadwood, S. D.—The last resting places of "Wild Bill" Hickok and "Calamity Jane," most noted of the early day characters of the Black hills, are to be improved by Black hills residents. During recent years the graves of "Wild Bill" and "Calamity Jane" have been somewhat neglected. Massive stone monuments will be put at each grave and upon the monuments bronze tablets bearing relief portraits of the two famous characters will be placed. From 800,000 to 1,000,000 tourists are expected to visit the Black hills this year. Eight out of ten of them probably will make the hard climb up a steep highway to Mount Moriah cemetery, so they may view the graves of "Wild Bill" and "Calamity Jane."

Sailing Ship Passes From Pacific Ports

Seattle, Wash.—Although old salts along the water front saw the handwriting on the wall many years ago, the absolute disappearance of the sailing ship from trade routes out of Seattle and Tacoma so early in the Twentieth century was never dreamed of by these master sailors. Great fleets of wind-jammers in all rigs once made shipping history on the Pacific coast, but are no more.

Since the first of the year records of the marine department of the chamber of commerce show that but one sailing craft, the barkentine Centennial, passed in through the straits. Arriving in March the ship was retired from active duty, reducing the present Pacific fleet of sailing boats to less than a dozen.

Name "Dark Continent"

Credited to Stanley.

Africa is called the "Dark continent" on account of the fact that it was for many years an unexplored region. Henry M. Stanley, who knew more about Africa than anyone else, traversed its darkest part, and told the story of his travels under the title, "In Darkest Africa." Stanley's white aides, Surgeon Thomas Parke and Lieut. William Bouny, both published books in England after their return home, and others returned with them. So it is untrue that Stanley's white aides perished as claimed by A. J. Leopol, king of the Belgians, financed the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha and the exploration of the Congo. That is why the territory came under the Belgian flag.

The simile "Dark as Egypt" may relate to the fact that the Egyptians were superstitious, and as people who were continually seeking omens, they avoided work on certain days.—Literary Digest.

Selfish Lives

Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts has retired voluntarily after 34 years of splendid service, on the ground that:

"Old men should give way in order that younger ones may have full opportunity of authority."

Bishop Lawrence's life has been one of self-sacrifice, and he has always hated selfish lives. In a recent Y. M. C. A. address he said:

"Some of our millionaires in their success talks preach an abominable philosophy. Only the other day a millionaire said to a high school graduating class:

"In this race for success lemme tell ye, young men, it ain't enough to know how to push yourself along—no, no! Y' gotta know how to push the other fellow out of the way."

Delving Into the Past

Evidence of the antiquity of man, from the caves of Europe and the deserts of the Near East, will be collected this year by an expedition of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, headed by Henry Field, anthropologist. From the caves and anthropological sites of France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Switzerland and a Belgium there will be brought specimens and artifacts, together with notes, sketches and plaster casts to be used in exhibits in the Field museum's proposed hall of prehistoric man. Mr. Field will also visit the north Arabian desert and the excavations at Kish in Mesopotamia.

Broad-Minded Preacher

Declining a fixed salary for the coming year, Rev. Edwin J. Radcliffe of Bloomburg, Pa., proposed to his congregation that he receive such salary as is contributed in envelopes provided for that purpose, without names of the givers. The congregation accepted his proposal. The minister said he believed that a pastor should share in the adversity or prosperity of his people, and that his compensation should depend on his worth to the individual members of the church.—Exchange.

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Advertising rates on application

Legal notices must be paid for on or before delivery of affidavit of publication. No exception to this rule.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928

Street Widening Problem.

Improvement of business streets in cities to accommodate motor traffic is a serious problem in a number of localities in the bay region. Parking accommodations are difficult to find in many of the business centers and shoppers who may wish to trade with their favorite stores drive on and patronize a more convenient store near their parking place.

Street widening is near prohibitory, the razing and moving of buildings, poles and overhead wires, installing the latter in conduits and changes in drainage and sewer conveniences make it almost impossible to get property owners to agree to take on the tax.

If streets must be widened, all overhead obstructions should be placed underground, which would prohibit subsequent excavating and disturbing of the permanent macadam.

Number of Automobiles Rapidly Increasing

The need for widening, straightening and improving existing highways is indicated in the rapid increase in the number of automobiles in use. In 1918 there were only seventeen cars in service for every mile of improved highway. Last year there were forty cars for each mile, which means that the motor vehicles are increasing at a faster rate than improved roads are being developed.

Millions of people who object to the way the country is governed, forgot to vote at the primaries.

Some people dream of the day when ignorance shall be abolished but it will be harder to get elected to office then.

It is claimed that handshaking carries germs. But if the practice is abolished, how can we tell if the candidates are qualified for office.

The candidates who are in the hands of their friends, often get into more trouble than when they are under the feet of their enemies.

America is called the most prosperous country on earth, but you would never know it when passing the collection plate in church.

Horner - Chenna

Married—At the home of the bride, 1001 Bella Vista ave., Oakland, June 26, 1928, Miss Marjorie H. Chenna to Dr. Eric M. Horner of Richmond, Rev. D. W. Haney of the First Presbyterian church officiating.

After a wedding breakfast, the bridal couple left on their honeymoon, which includes many attractions in the northwest.

Dr. Horner is a dentist by profession, and has a large practice in Richmond where he has offices at 7th and Macdonald. He has resided here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Horner of 228 15th street, for the past 15 years. He is a brother of Attorney Clare D. Horner, both being former newspapermen and printers, natives of the Hawkeye state.

Dr. and Mrs. Horner will spend the month of July touring and then return to their home in Oakland, where their many friends all hope they may live happily ever thereafter.

Tax Sale a Frost

Martinez, June 29.—Few offers were made for delinquent tax property at the sale conducted by Tax Collector Martin Joost Wednesday. Joost offered 750 parcels of land. Bidding was slowest in years.

Four-Speed Cars Win in Italy's 1000-Mile Race

The decisive victory of Italian automobiles in this year's "Cup of the Thousand Miles" road race for stock touring cars, proved that no car can win Italy's most important annual racing event unless it has a four speed transmission, according to Italian automobile experts.

The first five to finish were four speed Italian cars of only 15 horse power. Despite their low ratings, they averaged more than 50 miles an hour for the course. The first American car to finish came in seventeenth, fulfilling the prediction that no three speed car could hope for victory.

The four-speed transmission is in general use in Europe, but on this side its advantages have been recognized only recently. An improved type of four speed drive, with a quite third speed driven through internal gears, is used by Graham-Paige on four of its chassis models.

We Can Now Talk With Denmark

Transatlantic telephone service between America and Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, will be opened Friday, June 29, according to announcement made by the company. The hours of operation will be from 2:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Pacific standard time, which corresponds to 12:30 p.m. to 4 a.m. in Denmark.

Copenhagen, with a population estimated at 775,000, has 126,000 telephones. Denmark is the seventh European country to be connected with America by telephone. The service in Europe includes all points in Great Britain and Germany, Paris and important cities in Belgium, Holland and Sweden.



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NOTICE TO VOTERS

Every person entitled thereto must register during the year 1928 thirty (30) days before the election at which he or she may desire to vote.

Registration for School Trustee Election closes February 29, 1928.

Registration for Municipal Elections for towns of sixth class closes March 10, 1928.

Registration for Presidential Primary Election closes March 31, 1928.

Registration for August Primary Election closes July 28, 1928.

Registration for General Election closes October 6, 1928.

Make application for registration to the County Clerk or any of his deputies. Dated: January 1, 1928.

J. H. WELLS,
County Clerk of Contra Costa County, State of California.

The following persons are Registration Deputies:

RICHMOND
A. C. Paris (chief), City Hall, Richmond; L. W. Broughan, City Hall, Richmond; E. A. Burg, 309 23rd St.; Miss Nan nie L. Nesbit, 631 Blagell Ave.; H. G. Stidham, 163 Washington Ave.; M. J. Gordon, 321 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs. Ethel Butler, 600 Ripley Ave.; Miss Norine Lee, 535 Macdonald Ave.; Miss Georgia Johnson, 421 10th St.; Mrs. Mildred Ahern, 715 Macdonald ave; Mrs. Margaret L. Gately, 241 Cypress ave; Mrs. Blanche Hoyle, 3715 Roosevelt ave; Mrs. Lucille D. Kister, 721 Panama ave; Miss Ivy Lee, 112 Fifth st; Mrs. Mary B. Moyle, 541 Santa Fe ave; R. V. March Standard Oil Co; Mrs. Kathleen Maroney, 623 Chanslor ave.

EL CERRITO

Audrey, L. Carey; Olga J. B. Lee, Miss Nellie Shoute, John Sandvick, Catherine Sandvick, Mrs. Grace E. Wuelser.

Mrs. Isabel Shreiner, 21 Kingston Road Kensington, Berkeley.

Mrs. Lillie Whisler and C. E. Whisler, San Pablo; John Hewitt, Glant. Jan-26

15 Million Dollar Pay Roll For Richmond

THE TERMINAL herewith gives a few of the largest industries of Richmond showing the number of employes and annual payroll of those industries employing 50 and up:

	No. Employes	Payroll
STANDARD OIL CO.	3600	\$6,581,000
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	700	1,800,000
Santa Fe Railroad Co.	800	1,500,000
Pullman Company	750	1,250,000
Certain-teed Products	255	400,000
Republic Steel Package Co.	150	205,000
Elake Bros.	50	103,000
California Art Tile Co.	50	80,000
Richmond Pressed Brick Co.	55	72,000
And 43 smaller plants that employ from 3 to 47	...	500,000

Advertise IN THE Richmond Terminal

(RICHMOND'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER)
PIONEER PRINTERS

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